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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/774,099	01/31/2001	Yasuo Onishi	010093	1075
38834	7590	01/26/2006	EXAMINER	
WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			NELSON, ALECIA DIANE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2675	

DATE MAILED: 01/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/774,099	ONISHI ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Alecia D. Nelson	2675	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 7 and 8 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. ***Claims 1-6*** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koike (EP 0 953 963).

With reference to **claims 1 and 3**, Koike discloses a display device comprising a clock generation circuit for generating sampling clocks, whose frequency is controlled on the basis of a required frequency control value, on the basis of a horizontal synchronizing signal of an input video signal (see column 7, lines 45-50); an analog-to-

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digital converter for sampling the input video signal on the basis of the sampling clocks generated from the clock generation circuit (see column 6, lines 40-43); horizontal video start position detection means for detecting a horizontal video start position of video data outputted from the analog-to-digital converter on the basis of a first threshold value, and a horizontal video end position detection means for detecting a horizontal video end position of the video data outputted from the analog-to-digital converter on the basis of a variable second threshold value (see column 8, lines 23-37); calculation means calculating the number of sampling clocks corresponding to the distance from the horizontal video start position to the horizontal video end position (see column 8, line 4-column 9, line 9); judgment means for judging whether or not the result of the calculation by the calculation means coincides with a required reference value (see column 9, lines 9-19); frequency control value adjustment means for calculating, when it is judge that the result of the calculation by the calculation means and the reference value do not coincide with each other, a new frequency control value on the basis of the result of the calculation by the calculation means, the reference value, and the frequency control value currently set in the clock generation circuit, to feed the new frequency control value to the clock generation circuit (see column 9, line 51-column 10, line 1).

With further reference to the claims, Koike fails to specifically teach a threshold value control means for controlling, for each vertical period, the variable second threshold value depending on the level of the video data at the horizontal video end position detected within the vertical period. However, Koike teaches that the horizontal

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image start/end detection circuit detects a horizontal image start position (HS) and a horizontal image end position (HE) on the basis of the data outputted from the A/D converters (2R, 2G, 2B), wherein the start and end position are used by a H counter (52), a subtractor (53) and a comparator (54) for generating a first or second judgment signal which determines whether the number of horizontal effective dots of the image coincides with the necessary number. If it is determined that the number of horizontal effective dots does not coincide, appropriate adjustments are made by an up-down counter (55). The count value of the up-down counter is inputted to a frequency divider (44) as data representing a frequency division ratio (see column 8, line 44-column 9, line 50). Further it is taught with reference to the vertical period, that a vertical synchronizing signal is input to the clock input terminal of the up-down counter (55) in order to control the frequency of the sampling clocks outputted from the VCO (43). Therefore the delay data generation unit (62) controls the delay circuit (61) so as to delay the horizontal synchronizing signal every time the vertical synchronizing signal is inputted (see column 9, line 51-column 10, line 21). This thereby reads on the claimed threshold value control means as recited in the claims.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow for such a threshold circuit, as suggest by Koike, in the disclosed system in order to thereby provide a method and apparatus for controlling the threshold value based on the level of the video data in order to make fine adjustments which reduces problems with noise in the video data.

With reference to **claims 2 and 4**, Koike teaches that the clock generation circuit further includes a voltage controlled oscillator (43), for outputting the sampling clocks, a frequency divider (44), for dividing the frequency of the sampling clocks outputted from the VCO (43), a phase detection means, to which an output of the frequency divider and the horizontal synchronizing signal of the input video signal are inputted, for outputting a detection signal corresponding to the phase difference between both the inputted signals, a filter means for integrating the detection signal outputted from the phase detection means to output the integrated detection signal to the VCO (43), and the frequency division ratio of the frequency divider being used as the frequency control value (see column 8, lines 6-37).

With reference to **claims 5 and 6**, Koike teaches a pixel corresponding display device comprising a clock generation circuit for generating sampling clocks, whose frequency is controlled on the basis of a required frequency control value, on the basis of a horizontal synchronizing signal of an input video signal (see column 7, lines 45-50); an A/D converter for sampling the input video signal on the basis of the sampling clocks generated from the clock generation circuit (see column 6, lines 40-43); calculation means for calculating, on the basis of a horizontal video start position closest to a horizontal period start position specified by the horizontal synchronizing signal out of horizontal video start positions detected within one field and a horizontal video end position detected within one field (see column 11, lines 29-41), the number of sampling clocks corresponding to the distance between the horizontal video start position and the

horizontal video end position of the input video signal for the field; frequency adjustment means for controlling the clock generation circuit on the basis of the result of the calculation by the calculation means to adjust the frequency of the sampling clocks (see column 11, lines 50-57), judgment means for judging for each field whether or not the width of a region where input video exists is smaller than the number of horizontal effective pixels on the basis of the result of the calculation by the calculation means (see column 13, lines 54-column 14, line 12).

With reference to the claims, Koike fails to specifically teach a circuit for stopping, when it is judged that the width of the region where the input video exists is smaller than the number of horizontal effective pixels, a frequency adjustment operation based on the number of sampling clocks found in the field. However, Koike does teach a sampling clock control circuit (30) constituted by a PLL circuit (40), a total-of-horizontal dots detection circuit (50), and a phase control circuit (60), wherein the a total-of-horizontal dots detection circuit (50) comprises a horizontal image start/end detection circuit (51), an H-counter (52), a subtractor (53), a comparator (54), and an up-down counter (55), wherein the counter (52) counts pulses from the horizontal start signal and the horizontal image end signal and sends the obtained value to the subtractor (53), which subtracts the horizontal image start count value from the horizontal image end count value wherein the comparator (54) judges whether the number of effective dots meet the standard. The comparator (54) generates judgment signals based on the results of the subtraction, wherein the up-down counter (55) performs, or does not perform, a counting operation based on the judgment signals from the comparator (54).

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When the total of delay values becomes a predetermined value which is not less than a value corresponding to one sampling clock, the delay data generation unit (62) stops delay control, and sends an instruction to terminate detection of the total of dots to the up-down counter (55) (see column 10, lines 22-33).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to allow for stopping the frequency adjustment operation based on the number of sampling clocks found in the field, as suggested by Koike, in order to thereby provide an clock generation circuit for a display device which allows the device the capability of generating suitable sampling clocks with respect to a plurality of types of image signals whose respective numbers of horizontal effective dots are known or differ, without causing the user to have to make adjustments through control knobs or keys.

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

4. ***Claims 7 and 8*** are allowed.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed 03/30/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With reference to ***claims 1 and 3***, it is argued that Koike does not teach or suggest the claimed horizontal video end position detection means detects a horizontal video end position of the video data outputted from the analog-to-digital converter on



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the basis of a variable second threshold value, and that the threshold value control means controls, for each vertical period, the variable second threshold value depending on the level of the video data at the horizontal video end position detected within the vertical period. Wherein it is further argued that Koike teaches the usage of only one predetermined threshold value and there is no disclosure of a second threshold value or for changing that value. However, Koike teaches a horizontal image start signal on the basis of the sampling clock when the inputted image data are larger than a predetermined threshold value, thereby providing a first threshold value, and a horizontal image end signal on the basis of the sampling clock when the inputted image data are smaller than a predetermined threshold value, thereby providing a second threshold value. Even though not described as a threshold value, it is a value that produces a detectable response. Koike teaches that after the difference between the horizontal image start count value and the end count value is judge to be in a appropriate range the phase of the sampling clocks is changed in a predetermined range, and when the difference falls outside of the range fine adjustments are made such that the frequency of the sampling clocks changes. As stated previously the horizontal image start and end signal are generated on the basis of the sampling clock (see column 6, line 48-column 7, line 42). Therefore the voltage control means which includes a plurality of circuits as taught by Koike does teach changing the second threshold value as explained above.

Further with reference to **claims 5 and 6** it is argued that the cited prior art does not teach or suggest at least the claimed features of a judgment means for judging for

each field whether or not the width of a region where input video exists is smaller than the number of horizontal effective pixels on the basis of the result of the calculation by the calculation means and a means for stopping while the width of the region where the input video exists is being judged to be smaller than the number of horizontal effective pixels, a frequency adjustment operation based on the number of sampling clocks found in the field. As for the claimed judgment means Koike clearly teaches a comparator for determining for each field if the width of the region where input video exists is smaller than the number of horizontal effective pixels (1024, 1025) on the basis of the result of the calculation by the subtractor (153) as explained above. Where it is understood that the width of a region where input video exists corresponds to a display period, which would exist between the horizontal start and end position, which is taught by Koike. Further with reference to the means for stopping, Koike also clearly teaches that the when the total of delay values becomes a predetermined value which is not less than a value corresponding to one sampling clock, the delay data generation unit (62) stops delay control, and sends an instruction to terminate detection of the total of dots to the up-down counter (see column 10, lines 22-32). Therefore Koike teaches the claimed judgment means and means for stopping as explained above.

### ***Conclusion***

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

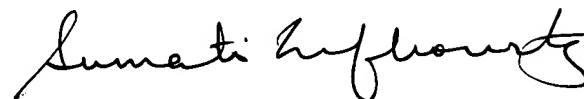
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alecia D. Nelson whose telephone number is (703) 305-0143. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:30-6:00. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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8. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

adn/ADN  
January 13, 2006



**SUMATI LEFKOWITZ**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**